

# Chapter 8

## A logically perfect language:

→ signs used as proper names should have <sup>(reference)</sup> Bedeutung

→ All sentences expressing thoughts will have a truth-value.

Doesn't apply to natural language

e.g.

$S_1$  The present king of France is wise.

## Frege's view

$S_1$  lacks a reference

$S_1$  has no truth-value.

"The present king of France"

has no reference.

The logical form of  $S_1$ ,

$a = b$  Identity  
 $(Pa)$  Predication

\* Same stuff  
e.g. Superman is Clark Kent

\* has property of b

The sky is blue

## Russell's view

$S_1$  has a truth-value. (False)

its logical form  $\neq$  the grammatical form

There is an  $x$  such that

i)  $x$  is the king of France.

ii) for all  $y$ , if  $y$  is the king of France, then  $y = x$ .

iii)  $x$  is wise.

I

$S_1$  The ...

$S$  rejects  $\rightarrow R$ : logical form of  $S_1 \neq$  grammatical form  
the logical form of  $S_1$  is not about the king of France.

① If  $S_1$  is significant,  $S_1$  is a sentence about the king of France.

② If there is no sense exists a king of France, the sentence is not about anything.

③  $S_1$  is significant.  $\rightarrow$  S & R agree on this to be true.

Conclusion ④ Therefore, there exists a king of France in some sense.

$\hookrightarrow$  Strawson, Russell: ④ is false.

(Section IV)

To discuss meaning, is to give general directions for its use to refer to assert.

Strawson view

$\rightarrow$  of a sentence, that we say it has meaning  $\rightarrow$  The king of France

uniquely referring use

sentence/expression

use of sentence/expression

utterance of a sentence/expression

$S_2$

use of  $S_1$

" $S_1$ "

utterance

of "the king of France"

use of context

$\neq$  the periods

$\neq$  phrases

$\rightarrow$  only in use, is a sentence true/false

$\rightarrow$  only in use, does a expression actually refer

(Section III)

→ Invention of new words  
To give meaning To new words

S<sub>1</sub> I am hot.

T<sub>1</sub> Sentences / Expression

T<sub>2</sub> Uses of Sentences

T<sub>3</sub> Utterance of Sentences.

Russel is  
confusing the  
meaning and use  
of sentence

- Meaning is a function of (T<sub>1</sub>)

- Referring / Asserting is a function of (T<sub>2</sub>)

→ "The present of king of France blues."

Meaningful → S<sub>3</sub> The table is covered with books.

Not meaningful → S<sub>4</sub> What object is S<sub>3</sub> about?

→ x Referring to y

- use of  
a sentence  
- use of  
an expression

objects

This

use of this (has a reference)

The utterance of S<sub>1</sub> Today is evidence of

To say "there is no king of  
France"

is to imply  
(presupposition)  
is to give  
reason

a belief in the speaker  
that there is a king of  
France.

that there is a king of France.  
why the truth / falsity  
of S<sub>1</sub> is not in question.

→ Fiction:  
Mistakes  
Make-Believe } presupposition is taken.

→ "The" is a signal of the intention of the speaker  
To refer to one particular thing

Differentiate Russell and Strawson:

S<sub>5</sub> This is a fine red one!

S<sub>6</sub> There is nothing in your hands!

R: S<sub>6</sub> is denial term to S<sub>5</sub>

S<sub>5</sub> say "no"

use of S<sub>5</sub> pretends to refer but

use of S<sub>6</sub> in fact does not refer

S<sub>6</sub> is not a contradiction of S<sub>5</sub>

but a contradiction of the presupposition in the use of S<sub>5</sub>.